



USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agriculture Information Network

Template Version 2.09

Required Report - public distribution

Date: 5/20/2005

GAIN Report Number: AR5016

Argentina

Citrus

Semi-Annual

2005

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Report Highlights:

Well maintain plantations and good weather conditions are expected to lead to a four-percent increase in the overall Argentine citrus production for calendar year (CY) 2005. Total citrus crop is expected to reach 2.67 million metric tons (MT). The lemon industry is going through a crisis due to low prices in the processing sector. Grapefruit producers are being favored by price increases in juice and oil. Citrus exports are expected to increase while imports continue at negligible levels. Domestic consumption is forecast to fall a bit as inflation affects the population's purchasing power.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: No
Semi-Annual Report
Buenos Aires [AR1]
[AR]

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Section I. Situation and Outlook..... | 3 |
| Production | 3 |
| Domestic Consumption | 3 |
| Processing | 4 |
| Trade..... | 4 |
| Factors Affecting Industry Structure | 5 |
| Prices..... | 5 |
| Cost of Production | 6 |
| Quality | 6 |
| Diseases that Hinder Trade | 6 |
| Section II. Statistical Tables | 7 |
| PSD Tables | 7 |
| Exports | 9 |
| Prices..... | 11 |

Section I. Situation and Outlook

Production

Overall CY 2005 production of citrus in Argentina is expected to increase 5 percent compared with CY 2004.

Only in Tucuman, the main producing province in Argentina, lemon production is expected to increase to 1.35 million MT, leading to a nationwide figure of 1.45 million MT. However, as happened two years ago, some producers are talking about leaving 200,000 MT on the fields in order to not depress prices in the high season (July and August). Sources in the lemon industry stated that in CY 2005 there will be an overproduction of lemon which will take many producers to the edge of bankruptcy.

Post forecasts a total lemon production of 1.3 million MT for CY 2005, up six percent with respect to CY 2004 total lemon production.

The grapefruit crop in Northwestern Argentina (NOA), the main production area, also has good perspectives for CY 2005. Sources in the industry state that CY 2005 harvest is expected to reach 170,000 MT, five percent higher than in CY 2004, due to higher yields as a result of better agricultural practices such as the expansion of the area under localized irrigation systems vs. old fashioned flood irrigation.

Tangerines and oranges production are also expected to increase in CY 2005 as a result of benign weather conditions in the production areas.

| Argentina Citrus Production (MT) | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | CY 2004 | CY 2005 |
| Lemons | 1220 | 1300 |
| Oranges | 750 | 770 |
| Tangerines | 420 | 430 |
| Grapefruits | 160 | 170 |
| TOTAL | 2550 | 2670 |
| | | - 4.49% |

Domestic Consumption

The purchasing power of the Argentines is falling behind inflation. In the first four months of CY 2005, inflation has reached five percent. In an environment of high inflation citrus consumption falls as more people fall below the poverty line.

| Argentina Citrus Domestic Consumption (MT) | | |
|--|---------|---------|
| | CY 2004 | CY 2005 |
| Lemons | 54 | 55 |
| Oranges | 455 | 450 |
| Tangerines | 310 | 310 |
| Grapefruits | 55 | 45 |
| TOTAL | 874 | 860 |
| | | - 1.63% |

Processing

Citrus fruits sent to processing are expected to increase in CY 2005 as a result of higher production. Perspectives for grapefruit juice are good. A dark future for lemon byproducts with prices going down and with high lemon juice stock (enough for one year). Peel and oil prices are also depressed.

| Argentine Citrus to Process (MT) | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | CY 2004 | CY 2005 |
| Lemons | 850 | 880 |
| Oranges | 160 | 170 |
| Tangerines | 43 | 45 |
| Grapefruits | 75 | 90 |
| TOTAL | 1128 | 1185 |
| | | - 4.81% |

Trade

Exports of all citrus are forecast to grow in CY 2005 by 12 percent. Total citrus exports in the first three months of CY 2005 doubled from CY 2004 and 2003. From January through March 2005 exports reached 21,000 MT. The Russian Federation, Ukraine, and Greece took nearly 9,000 MT of lemons out of the total 10,000 MT exported so far. The average price was US\$410 per MT. Exports of tangerines in the first three months of CY 2005 remained at similar levels than the previous two years. The European Union, and Russia to a lesser extent, purchased 8,000 MT of tangerines at an average price of US\$53. The rest of the exports corresponded to 3,000 MT oranges exported to Paraguay for the processing sector at the price of US\$30 per MT.

| Argentine Citrus Exports (MT) | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|----------|
| | CY 2004 | CY 2005 |
| Lemons | 316 | 365 |
| Oranges | 135 | 150 |
| Tangerines | 67 | 75 |
| Grapefruits | 30 | 35 |
| TOTAL | 548 | 625 |
| | | - 12.32% |

Total exports in CY 2004 totaled US\$213 million with the EU as the top market, accounting for 69 percent of the Argentine citrus exports. The Russian Federation followed with US\$46 million. See Section II. Statistical Tables for further information.

| Argentine Citrus Exports - Historic Series | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------|---------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| Description | Quantity (MT) | | | Value (US\$) | | |
| | CY 2002 | CY 2003 | CY 2004 | CY 2002 | CY 2003 | CY 2004 |
| Total | 421,479 | 487,059 | 547,659 | 128,880,802 | 181,486,805 | 212,750,821 |
| Lemons | 267,714 | 336,815 | 315,611 | 87,307,766 | 130,792,708 | 127,428,080 |
| Oranges | 84,825 | 78,134 | 135,029 | 17,590,656 | 22,481,500 | 41,663,224 |
| Tangerines | 46,049 | 42,927 | 66,628 | 17,633,137 | 19,000,224 | 32,739,852 |
| Grapefruit | 22,891 | 29,183 | 30,390 | 6,349,243 | 9,212,373 | 10,919,665 |

Source: Global Trade Atlas (www.gtis.com)

Overall citrus imports in CY 2004 were 3,000 MT valued US\$770,000. The main suppliers were Israel (300,000 MT), Chile, and Uruguay (200,000 MT each). Grapefruits accounted for almost all Argentina citrus imports.

Factors Affecting Industry Structure

Prices

FOB lemon prices for CY 2005 season are expected to follow a similar trend as in CY 2004 with a fall in July and August, the period of higher supply. Export prices drop due to the arrival of too many shipments at the same time in Europe and Russia.

Prices in the processing sector dropped from US\$50-60 per MT in CY 2004 to US\$20-25 per MT in CY 2005. These prices are paid at the packinghouse, which means that producers have to pay for the harvest and freight to the packinghouse. In CY 2005 harvest and freight costs are expected to reach US\$24. There are producers who only produce for the processing sector, either because their plantation is too old or they produce with very low technology. These kinds of producers will merely cover the harvest and transportation costs due to the low price paid by the processing sector for their fruit.

With regards to lemon byproducts, their prices are also depressed. Lemon peel price went down from US\$725-750 pr MT in CY 2004 to US\$300-350 per MT in CY 2005.

Sources in the industry state that competitive prices are only paid for fresh lemons. But, fresh lemons account only for the 35 percent of the whole crop. Some small and medium plantations (10-100 hectares) do not have quality fruit to compete in the fresh lemon business. The same sources stated that it is not possible for the Argentine lemon industry to survive with only 35 percent of the overall lemon production.

Lemon producers agreed to work together to manage the supply during the high season but at the time of shipping they seem not willing to comply with the pact. The Citrus Federation of Tucuman, an organization that represents nearly 95 percent of the lemon producers in Argentina, has succeeded in providing statistics and other information to its members, but failed in organizing commercial agreements amongst them. In CY 2004, lemon producers from Tucuman arrived with their product to Europe and Russia altogether at the same time, causing a fall in lemon prices in those two markets.

On the other hand, the grapefruit industry will enjoy good prices in the next two years, affirmed a grapefruit producer from the Province of Salta, Northwestern Argentina. This will be as a result of lower production in the northern hemisphere, he said. Local sources assert that the two hurricanes that hit Florida in CY 2004 caused such damage to grapefruit plantations that the lower supply will lead to international grapefruit prices increases. While the processing sector paid US\$14-16 per per MT in CY 2004, in CY 2005 grapefruit price for the processing sector has reached US\$50-60 per MT. Some companies have invested in new equipment to take advantage of this situation.

In CY 2005, oranges domestic prices at the beginning of the season decreased as a result of an oversupply from the production areas. Early oranges in Northwestern Argentina, which are only produced for the domestic market in the first four months of the year, achieved US\$4 per case vs. US\$8 in the same period in CY 2004.

Cost of Production

Cost of production increased in CY 2005. Irrigation costs increased from US\$1000 per hectare to \$1400. International oil prices are blamed for this increase since most of the raw material used in drip irrigation systems is oil derived. Fertilizers such as urea, a nitrogen fertilizer, have increased in price from US\$240 to US\$360. Labor, which in the past three years had little influence on production costs, went up from US\$3 to US\$12 per day, matching the income that a day-worker got during the 1990's when 1 peso was equal to 1 dollar. The price of some pesticides such as the copper derived ones used to combat a number of fungi has also increased.

Quality

One of the problems the orange sector is facing right now is the yield at packing. With currently only a 35 percent of fruit suitable for export some producers stated that 60 percent of the fruit is unsuitable for export due to surface (peel) and another 15 percent due to small sizes. Scratches made by branches due to winds are first in the ranking with a 30-40 percent of the losses. Other damage that lowers the fruit quality is that provoked by endemic diseases like Black Spot and Citrus Canker, which affects from 10-20 percent. According to sources in the industry, Black Spot is particularly difficult due to the signs of the disease appear late in the season when the fruit are ready to pick. Currently all packinghouses have improved the selection in order to ensure that all fruit has been checked and the fruit affected by these two diseases are sorted out.

Almost all the large plantations that produce for export have one or more quality and/or food safety program in place. Eurep-Gap, Nature's choice, and BCR are the ones required by the European supermarkets.

Diseases that Hinder Trade

Citrus Canker and Black Spot are the two most important endemic diseases that currently do not let Argentine citrus producers sleep well. In CY 2004, the Spanish Sanitary Authority found Black Spot in Argentine shipments of tangerines and oranges. This issue almost led to the loss of the European market for Argentine citrus. Europe accounts for nearly 70 percent of Argentine citrus exports. After negotiations with the Argentine Plant Health Authority, the European Union agreed on a very stringent sanitary protocol which allowed for the continuation of Argentine export to Europe. This extreme measure, according to the packinghouses, has made producers increase the amount of people that they use to sort out fruit in the packing line, which increases their cost and decreases their yield at packing. SENASA has imposed a pre-classification line that will entail an overall cost of about US\$40,000 per packinghouse.

Section II. Statistical Tables

PSD Tables

| PSD Table | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Country | Argentina | | | | | | |
| Commodity | Lemons, Fresh | | | | (HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT) | | |
| | 2002 | Revised | 2003 | Estimate | 2004 | Forecast | UOM |
| | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] | |
| Market Year Begin | | 01/2003 | | 01/2004 | | 01/2005 | MM/YYYY |
| Area Planted | 45200 | 45200 | 45200 | 45200 | 46000 | 46000 | (HECTARES) |
| Area Harvested | 44000 | 44000 | 44000 | 44000 | 45000 | 45000 | (HECTARES) |
| Bearing Trees | 11000 | 11000 | 11000 | 11000 | 11000 | 11000 | (1000 TREES) |
| Non-Bearing Trees | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | (1000 TREES) |
| TOTAL No. Of Trees | 12000 | 12000 | 12000 | 12000 | 12000 | 12000 | (1000 TREES) |
| Production | 1200 | 1200 | 1050 | 1220 | 1100 | 1300 | (1000 MT) |
| Imports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1000 MT) |
| TOTAL SUPPLY | 1200 | 1200 | 1050 | 1220 | 1100 | 1300 | (1000 MT) |
| Exports | 337 | 337 | 323 | 316 | 330 | 365 | (1000 MT) |
| Fresh Dom. Consumption | 53 | 53 | 47 | 54 | 50 | 55 | (1000 MT) |
| Processing | 810 | 810 | 680 | 850 | 720 | 880 | (1000 MT) |
| TOTAL DISTRIBUTION | 1200 | 1200 | 1050 | 1220 | 1100 | 1300 | (1000 MT) |

| PSD Table | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Country | Argentina | | | | | | |
| Commodity | Oranges, Fresh | | | | (HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT) | | |
| | 2002 | Revised | 2003 | Estimate | 2004 | Forecast | UOM |
| | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] | |
| Market Year Begin | | 01/2003 | | 01/2004 | | 01/2005 | MM/YYYY |
| Area Planted | 63000 | 63000 | 60000 | 60000 | 60000 | 60000 | (HECTARES) |
| Area Harvested | 60000 | 60000 | 58000 | 58000 | 58000 | 58000 | (HECTARES) |
| Bearing Trees | 22000 | 22000 | 20000 | 20000 | 20000 | 20000 | (1000 TREES) |
| Non-Bearing Trees | 2200 | 2200 | 3000 | 3000 | 3000 | 3000 | (1000 TREES) |
| TOTAL No. Of Trees | 24200 | 24200 | 23000 | 23000 | 23000 | 23000 | (1000 TREES) |
| Production | 700 | 700 | 770 | 750 | 770 | 770 | (1000 MT) |
| Imports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1000 MT) |
| TOTAL SUPPLY | 700 | 700 | 770 | 750 | 770 | 770 | (1000 MT) |
| Exports | 76 | 76 | 120 | 135 | 90 | 150 | (1000 MT) |
| Fresh Dom. Consumption | 474 | 474 | 490 | 455 | 500 | 450 | (1000 MT) |
| Processing | 150 | 150 | 160 | 160 | 180 | 170 | (1000 MT) |
| TOTAL DISTRIBUTION | 700 | 700 | 770 | 750 | 770 | 770 | (1000 MT) |

| PSD Table | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Country | Argentina | | | | | | |
| Commodity | Grapefruit, Fresh | | | | (HECTARES) | (1000 TREES) | (1000 MT) |
| | 2002 | Revised | 2003 | Estimate | 2004 | Forecast | UOM |
| | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] | |
| Market Year Begin | | 01/2003 | | 01/2004 | | 01/2005 | MM/YYYY |
| Area Planted | 12000 | 12000 | 13000 | 13000 | 13000 | 13000 | (HECTARES) |
| Area Harvested | 12000 | 12000 | 12000 | 12000 | 12000 | 12000 | (HECTARES) |
| Bearing Trees | 2950 | 2950 | 3000 | 3000 | 3000 | 3000 | (1000 TREES) |
| Non-Bearing Trees | 150 | 150 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | (1000 TREES) |
| TOTAL No. Of Trees | 3100 | 3100 | 3100 | 3100 | 3100 | 3100 | (1000 TREES) |
| Production | 185 | 185 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 170 | (1000 MT) |
| Imports | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1000 MT) |
| TOTAL SUPPLY | 186 | 186 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 170 | (1000 MT) |
| Exports | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 35 | (1000 MT) |
| Fresh Dom. Consumption | 50 | 50 | 40 | 55 | 40 | 45 | (1000 MT) |
| Processing | 106 | 106 | 90 | 75 | 90 | 90 | (1000 MT) |
| TOTAL DISTRIBUTION | 186 | 186 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 170 | (1000 MT) |

| PSD Table | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Country | Argentina | | | | | | |
| Commodity | Tangerines, Fresh | | | | (HECTARES) | (1000 TREES) | (1000 MT) |
| | 2002 | Revised | 2003 | Estimate | 2004 | Forecast | UOM |
| | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] | |
| Market Year Begin | | 01/2003 | | 01/2004 | | 01/2005 | MM/YYYY |
| Area Planted | 36000 | 36000 | 38000 | 38000 | 38000 | 38000 | (HECTARES) |
| Area Harvested | 32000 | 32000 | 33000 | 33000 | 33000 | 33000 | (HECTARES) |
| Bearing Trees | 14000 | 14000 | 14000 | 14000 | 14000 | 14000 | (1000 TREES) |
| Non-Bearing Trees | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | (1000 TREES) |
| TOTAL No. Of Trees | 15000 | 15000 | 15000 | 15000 | 15000 | 15000 | (1000 TREES) |
| Production | 380 | 380 | 420 | 420 | 400 | 430 | (1000 MT) |
| Imports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1000 MT) |
| TOTAL SUPPLY | 380 | 380 | 420 | 420 | 400 | 430 | (1000 MT) |
| Exports | 43 | 43 | 65 | 67 | 70 | 75 | (1000 MT) |
| Fresh Dom. Consumption | 292 | 292 | 310 | 310 | 300 | 310 | (1000 MT) |
| Processing | 45 | 45 | 45 | 43 | 30 | 45 | (1000 MT) |
| TOTAL DISTRIBUTION | 380 | 380 | 420 | 420 | 400 | 430 | (1000 MT) |

Exports

| Citrus Exports | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------|---------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Quantity (MT) | | | Value (US\$) | | |
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
| World | 421,479 | 487,059 | 547,659 | 128,880,802 | 181,486,805 | 212,750,821 |
| Russia | 63,643 | 75,124 | 121,286 | 20,607,529 | 28,259,811 | 45,548,247 |
| Total EU | 320,555 | 384,389 | 371,082 | 100,260,618 | 142,466,064 | 146,785,022 |
| Ukraine | 7,819 | 10,845 | 18,330 | 2,458,604 | 3,984,673 | 7,056,445 |
| Philippines | 2,334 | 4,195 | 4,753 | 800,412 | 1,514,285 | 1,940,847 |
| Hong Kong | 6,417 | 4,734 | 3,944 | 2,557,725 | 2,029,341 | 1,755,266 |
| Indonesia | 413 | 532 | 3,098 | 154,586 | 245,724 | 1,522,641 |
| Japan | 0 | 962 | 2,583 | 0 | 491,569 | 1,275,930 |
| Croatia | 0 | 0 | 2,594 | 0 | 0 | 1,040,822 |
| Malaysia | 464 | 824 | 1,968 | 183,765 | 348,156 | 915,926 |
| United Arab Emirates | 364 | 585 | 1,672 | 118,354 | 235,713 | 749,683 |
| China | 0 | 71 | 1,732 | 0 | 41,933 | 748,427 |
| Saudi Arabia | 204 | 417 | 1,834 | 77,038 | 178,590 | 739,425 |
| Singapore | 1,053 | 753 | 1,427 | 434,282 | 359,801 | 722,274 |
| Norway | 0 | 73 | 4,122 | 0 | 31,343 | 684,798 |
| Others | 18,213 | 3,555 | 7,233 | 1,227,889 | 1,299,802 | 1,265,068 |

| Lemon Exports | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------|---------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Quantity (MT) | | | Value (US\$) | | |
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
| World | 267,714 | 336,815 | 315,611 | 87,307,766 | 130,792,708 | 127,428,080 |
| Russia | 53,009 | 61,227 | 65,649 | 16,974,353 | 22,771,626 | 25,161,840 |
| Total EU | 191,800 | 257,630 | 225,049 | 62,173,762 | 100,832,461 | 91,967,714 |
| Canada | 14,874 | 10,177 | 9,151 | 5,183,907 | 3,850,349 | 3,392,800 |
| Hong Kong | 5,098 | 3,926 | 3,417 | 2,025,545 | 1,655,438 | 1,509,007 |
| Japan | 0 | 820 | 2,494 | 0 | 437,920 | 1,241,370 |
| China | 0 | 0 | 1,730 | 0 | 0 | 747,532 |
| Croatia | 0 | 0 | 1,767 | 0 | 0 | 711,732 |
| Saudi Arabia | 0 | 0 | 1,385 | 0 | 0 | 524,405 |
| Others | 2,933 | 3,036 | 4,971 | 950,199 | 1,244,914 | 2,171,680 |

| Oranges Exports | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------|---------|--------------|------------|------------|
| | Quantity (MT) | | | Value (US\$) | | |
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | USD | USD | USD |
| World | 84,825 | 78,134 | 135,029 | 17,590,656 | 22,481,500 | 41,663,224 |
| Russia | 3,936 | 6,909 | 40,600 | 1,149,391 | 2,263,766 | 13,350,535 |
| EU Total | 59,902 | 67,302 | 80,443 | 14,477,348 | 19,120,564 | 25,538,394 |
| Ukraine | 1,642 | 1,359 | 3,142 | 538,340 | 463,316 | 1,073,057 |
| Canada | 2,150 | 847 | 1,632 | 708,715 | 292,736 | 612,514 |
| Norway | 0 | 0 | 3,640 | 0 | 0 | 547,129 |
| Paraguay | 14,302 | 52 | 4,457 | 339,296 | 1,202 | 141,379 |
| Hong Kong | 0 | 0 | 335 | 17 | 0 | 125,798 |
| Others | 2,893 | 1,665 | 779 | 377,549 | 339,916 | 274,418 |

| Tangerines Exports | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------|---------|--------------|------------|------------|
| | Quantity (MT) | | | Value (US\$) | | |
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
| World | 46,049 | 42,927 | 66,628 | 17,633,137 | 19,000,224 | 32,739,852 |
| EU total | 77,621 | 70,062 | 107,435 | 29,906,016 | 31,010,370 | 53,107,023 |
| Russia | 4,839 | 5,596 | 11,788 | 1,949,080 | 2,719,191 | 5,847,420 |
| Philippines | 2,294 | 4,145 | 4,651 | 788,316 | 1,491,057 | 1,892,319 |
| Indonesia | 356 | 532 | 2,994 | 141,786 | 245,724 | 1,483,686 |
| Canada | 3,105 | 2,422 | 1,867 | 1,251,871 | 1,165,332 | 946,257 |
| Malaysia | 353 | 441 | 1,268 | 142,550 | 190,576 | 597,390 |
| Others | 3,530 | 2,657 | 3,253 | 1,086,655 | 1,178,198 | 1,605,609 |

| Grapefruits Exports | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|--------|--------|--------------|-----------|------------|
| | Quantity (MT) | | | Value (US\$) | | |
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2003 | 2002 | 2004 |
| World | 22,891 | 29,183 | 30,390 | 6,349,243 | 9,212,373 | 10,919,665 |
| Total EU | 19,906 | 26,659 | 26,346 | 5,533,309 | 8,331,942 | 9,448,133 |
| Russia | 1,859 | 1,392 | 3,249 | 534,705 | 505,228 | 1,188,452 |
| Others | 502 | 0 | 215 | 132,541 | 0 | 78,835 |

Prices

| Lemons | FOB Prices (US\$) | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|------|------|------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
| January | 470 | n/a | 300 | 300 |
| February | 390 | n/a | 590 | 490 |
| March | 350 | 350 | 410 | 410 |
| April | 340 | 430 | 420 | |
| May | 340 | 390 | 410 | |
| June | 320 | 380 | 400 | |
| July | 320 | 380 | 410 | |
| August | 320 | 390 | 390 | |
| September | 310 | 390 | 370 | |
| October | 330 | 420 | 340 | |
| November | 290 | n/a | 350 | |
| December | 240 | 170 | 350 | |
| Average | 329 | 391 | 394 | 410 |

| Oranges | FOB Prices (US\$) | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
| January | n/a | 40 | n/a | n/a | 30 |
| February | 940 | 30 | n/a | n/a | |
| March | 1000 | 30 | n/a | n/a | |
| April | n/a | 20 | n/a | n/a | |
| May | 500 | 200 | 360 | 360 | |
| June | 440 | 270 | 330 | 330 | |
| July | 390 | 260 | 310 | 320 | |
| August | 380 | 240 | 290 | 310 | |
| September | 360 | 190 | 250 | 310 | |
| October | 320 | 50 | 160 | 280 | |
| November | 50 | 10 | 190 | 220 | |
| December | 40 | n/a | n/a | 30 | |
| Average | 398 | 202 | 283 | 318 | |

| Tangerines | FOB Prices (US\$) | | | | |
|------------|-------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
| January | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| February | 610 | 430 | 470 | 480 | 530 |
| March | 620 | 460 | 450 | 520 | 530 |
| April | 610 | 410 | 450 | 520 | n/a |
| May | 630 | 390 | 470 | 530 | n/a |
| June | 610 | 360 | 460 | 510 | n/a |
| July | 630 | 360 | 440 | 470 | n/a |
| August | 590 | 350 | 441 | 460 | n/a |
| September | 590 | 240 | 410 | 450 | n/a |
| October | 690 | 220 | 400 | 410 | n/a |
| November | n/a | 20 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| December | n/a | n/a | n/a | 220 | n/a |
| Average | 620 | 358 | 443 | 483 | 530 |

| Grapefruits | FOB Prices (US\$) | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
| January | 1100 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| February | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| March | n/a | 190 | n/a | n/a | 390 |
| April | 340 | 290 | 310 | 380 | |
| May | 420 | 280 | 300 | 360 | |
| June | 400 | 280 | 330 | 350 | |
| July | 410 | 260 | 330 | 340 | |
| August | 380 | 210 | 330 | 370 | |
| September | 410 | 230 | 180 | 350 | |
| October | 350 | n/a | n/a | n/a | |
| November | 350 | n/a | n/a | n/a | |
| December | 710 | n/a | n/a | n/a | |
| Average | 387 | 249 | 297 | 358 | 390 |

| Lemon | Domestic Wholesale Prices (US\$) | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
| January | \$0.43 | \$0.31 | \$0.32 | \$0.16 | \$0.25 | \$0.21 |
| February | \$0.53 | \$0.36 | \$0.23 | \$0.21 | \$0.22 | \$0.30 |
| March | \$0.41 | \$0.36 | \$0.15 | \$0.22 | \$0.22 | \$0.22 |
| April | \$0.27 | \$0.34 | \$0.11 | \$0.17 | \$0.24 | \$0.21 |
| May | \$0.25 | \$0.29 | \$0.09 | \$0.15 | \$0.19 | |
| June | \$0.21 | \$0.25 | \$0.08 | \$0.13 | \$0.16 | |
| July | \$0.19 | \$0.24 | \$0.08 | \$0.13 | \$0.15 | |
| August | \$0.20 | \$0.23 | \$0.08 | \$0.12 | \$0.15 | |
| September | \$0.22 | \$0.23 | \$0.08 | \$0.13 | \$0.16 | |
| October | \$0.27 | \$0.22 | \$0.11 | \$0.14 | \$0.16 | |
| November | \$0.29 | \$0.22 | \$0.13 | \$0.15 | \$0.18 | |
| December | \$0.28 | \$0.27 | \$0.14 | \$0.25 | \$0.20 | |
| Average | \$0.30 | \$0.28 | \$0.13 | \$0.16 | \$0.19 | |

| Oranges | Domestic Wholesale Prices (US\$) | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | C2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
| January | \$0.61 | \$0.28 | \$0.12 | \$0.18 | \$0.18 | \$0.15 |
| February | \$0.75 | \$0.24 | \$0.09 | \$0.26 | \$0.24 | \$0.21 |
| March | \$0.72 | \$0.27 | \$0.13 | \$0.25 | \$0.36 | \$0.15 |
| April | \$0.59 | \$0.27 | \$0.10 | \$0.25 | \$0.41 | \$0.17 |
| May | \$0.36 | \$0.33 | \$0.09 | \$0.21 | \$0.21 | |
| June | \$0.28 | \$0.27 | \$0.10 | \$0.16 | \$0.17 | |
| July | \$0.27 | \$0.22 | \$0.09 | \$0.16 | \$0.14 | |
| August | \$0.25 | \$0.21 | \$0.08 | \$0.14 | \$0.15 | |
| September | \$0.27 | \$0.20 | \$0.09 | \$0.15 | \$0.15 | |
| October | \$0.35 | \$0.21 | \$0.11 | \$0.13 | \$0.16 | |
| November | \$0.43 | \$0.18 | \$0.15 | \$0.18 | \$0.19 | |
| December | \$0.43 | \$0.19 | \$0.20 | \$0.17 | \$0.20 | |
| Average | \$0.44 | \$0.24 | \$0.11 | \$0.19 | \$0.21 | |

| Tangerines | Domestic Wholesale Prices (US\$) | | | | | |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
| January | \$0.36 | \$0.28 | \$0.21 | \$0.21 | \$0.29 | \$0.16 |
| February | \$0.53 | \$0.38 | \$0.19 | \$0.18 | \$0.30 | \$0.37 |
| March | \$0.39 | \$0.33 | \$0.11 | \$0.20 | \$0.21 | \$0.18 |
| April | \$0.30 | \$0.25 | \$0.08 | \$0.16 | \$0.16 | \$0.16 |
| May | \$0.25 | \$0.24 | \$0.10 | \$0.14 | \$0.14 | |
| June | \$0.22 | \$0.20 | \$0.10 | \$0.11 | \$0.13 | |
| July | \$0.25 | \$0.19 | \$0.10 | \$0.10 | \$0.12 | |
| August | \$0.27 | \$0.21 | \$0.09 | \$0.10 | \$0.14 | |
| September | \$0.35 | \$0.21 | \$0.10 | \$0.13 | \$0.17 | |
| October | \$0.42 | \$0.19 | \$0.11 | \$0.14 | \$0.20 | |
| November | \$0.34 | \$0.22 | \$0.14 | \$0.16 | \$0.21 | |
| December | \$0.33 | \$0.29 | \$0.19 | \$0.25 | \$0.20 | |
| Average | \$0.33 | \$0.25 | \$0.13 | \$0.16 | \$0.19 | |

| Grapefruit | Domestic Wholesale Prices (US\$) | | | | | |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
| January | \$0.59 | \$0.37 | \$0.14 | \$0.28 | \$0.41 | \$0.39 |
| February | \$0.71 | \$0.37 | \$0.13 | \$0.39 | \$0.43 | \$0.59 |
| March | \$0.53 | \$0.31 | \$0.15 | \$0.19 | \$0.45 | \$0.28 |
| April | \$0.36 | \$0.24 | \$0.10 | \$0.17 | \$0.31 | \$0.25 |
| May | \$0.29 | \$0.24 | \$0.10 | \$0.15 | \$0.19 | |
| June | \$0.27 | \$0.27 | \$0.10 | \$0.14 | \$0.15 | |
| July | \$0.27 | \$0.25 | \$0.10 | \$0.14 | \$0.14 | |
| August | \$0.28 | \$0.24 | \$0.09 | \$0.14 | \$0.19 | |
| September | \$0.32 | \$0.25 | \$0.10 | \$0.14 | \$0.21 | |
| October | \$0.43 | \$0.22 | \$0.11 | \$0.14 | \$0.27 | |
| November | \$0.65 | \$0.20 | \$0.15 | \$0.17 | \$0.29 | |
| December | \$0.63 | \$0.21 | \$0.19 | \$0.39 | \$0.32 | |
| Average | \$0.44 | \$0.26 | \$0.12 | \$0.20 | \$0.28 | |

| Domestic Retail Prices (US\$) | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Lemon | | | | Oranges | | | |
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
| January | \$0.64 | \$0.36 | \$0.54 | \$0.45 | \$0.28 | \$0.36 | \$0.40 | \$0.31 |
| February | \$0.57 | \$0.45 | \$0.47 | \$0.44 | \$0.25 | \$0.43 | \$0.49 | \$0.30 |
| March | \$0.34 | \$0.49 | \$0.48 | \$0.48 | \$0.22 | \$0.48 | \$0.62 | \$0.30 |
| April | \$0.32 | \$0.43 | \$0.49 | \$0.47 | \$0.25 | \$0.44 | \$0.64 | \$0.31 |
| May | \$0.25 | \$0.38 | \$0.45 | | \$0.22 | \$0.37 | \$0.43 | |
| June | \$0.22 | \$0.34 | \$0.40 | | \$0.19 | \$0.31 | \$0.33 | |
| July | \$0.22 | \$0.32 | \$0.36 | | \$0.19 | \$0.28 | \$0.30 | |
| August | \$0.22 | \$0.31 | \$0.38 | | \$0.18 | \$0.27 | \$0.28 | |
| September | \$0.20 | \$0.32 | \$0.35 | | \$0.17 | \$0.29 | \$0.29 | |
| October | \$0.25 | \$0.47 | \$0.38 | | \$0.20 | \$0.33 | \$0.31 | |
| November | \$0.28 | \$0.54 | \$0.40 | | \$0.22 | \$0.34 | \$0.31 | |
| December | \$0.30 | \$0.54 | \$0.42 | | \$0.30 | \$0.35 | \$0.31 | |
| Average | \$0.32 | \$0.41 | \$0.43 | | \$0.22 | \$0.35 | \$0.39 | |